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EXAMINER

LY, ANH

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary`

Application No.

10/026,326

Applicant(s)

METS ET AL.

Examiner

Anh Ly

Art Unit

2162

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 October 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 16,18-25,27,29-36 and 42-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-15,17,26,28 and 37-41 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) 16,18-25,27,29-36 and 42-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is response to Applicants' Response & Amendment filed on 10/11/2005.
2. Claims 1-15, 17, 26, 28, and 37-41 were cancelled.
3. Claims 16, 18-25, 27, 29-36 and 42-54 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments, see Amendment (Page 11), filed 10/11/2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 42-47, 48-52, 16, 18-25, 27, 29-36, 53 and 54 under Leymann et al. of 6,056,009 and Murphy et al. of 6,298,307 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0014400 A1 of Siegel.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. The information disclosure statement filed 04/25/2005 fails to comply with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97, 1.98 and MPEP § 609 because **form PTO-1449 is not found**. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered as to the merits. Applicant is advised that the date of any re-submission of any item of information contained in this information disclosure statement or the submission of any missing element(s) will be the date of submission for purposes

of determining compliance with the requirements based on the time of filing the statement, including all certification requirements for statements under 37 CFR 1.97(e). See MPEP § 609 ¶ C(1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 42-47, 48-50, 51, 52, 16, 18-25, 27, 29-32, 33-36, 53, and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No.: 6,065,009 issued to Leymann et al. (hereinafter Leymann) in view of US Patent No.: 6,298,307 issued to

Murphy et al. (hereinafter Murphy) and further in view of Pub. No.: US 2003/0014400 A1 of Siegel.

With respect to claim 42, Leymann teaches a processor and an activity framing program that responds to input data entered by a user to define a data structure (using workflow management system FlowMark (col. 8, lines 30-45 and lines 52-67) to respond to a user's input data structure from a user interface (col. 10, lines 22-30 and col. 11, lines 15-25, fig. 1);

wherein said activity framing program responds to said input data to define said process (using WFMS to responds the input data including a plurality of activities and events: col. 3, lines 60-67 and col. 4, lines 1-12); at least a first attribute of a first one of said activities, and at least one attribute of a first one of said events, wherein said first event is framed by said first activity (attribute of activities and value, as well as events: col. 9, lines 55-67 and col. 10, lines 1-14; also see col. 12, lines 64-67 and col. 13, lines 1-8); and

wherein said framing program further responds to and said first attribute of said first activity by using said data structure to access said data of said process to retrieve event data of said first event (col. 9, lines 55-67 and col. 10, lines 1-14).

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data form a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach a request that identifies

Art Unit: 2162

said first activity.

However, Murphy teaches identifying the activity based on the time and date (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

Therefore, based on Leymann in view of Murphy, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Leymann and Murphy, because using the steps of "attribute of activities" would have given those skilled in the art to have ability to include the starting time and ending time attribute to each activities of an event for identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same manner described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67). This gives users the advantage of assessing data of a process more efficiently. Leymann and Murphy do not teach data structure with a plurality of activities and events.

However, Siegel teaches each event including of a plurality of activities (section 0112 and 0114).

Therefore, based on Leymann in view of Murphy, and further in view of Siegel, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Siegel to the system of Leymann to process or access data of a process. Because using the steps of "data structure with a plurality of activity and events" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to execute the case study of a process. The motivation being to learn to review the event's content and to more fully understand the situation (Siegel's section 0112 and 0114).

With respect to claim 43, Leymann teaches a computer apparatus for accessing data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data form a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach request additionally identifies said attribute value.

However, Murphy teaches identifying the activity based on the time and date (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even

and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 44, Leymann teaches a computer apparatus for accessing data of a process as discussed in claim 42. Also see Leymann's fig. 1.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data form a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach request additionally identifies said attribute value.

However, Murphy teaches identifying the activity based on the time and date (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the

same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 45, Leymann teaches wherein said first activity further comprises a second attribute, and wherein said first and second attributes define start and end times of said first activity, respectively (col. 9, lines 50-67 and col. 11, lines 52-67 and col. 12, lines 1-8).

With respect to claim 46, Leymann teaches wherein said event data is stored in a database (FlowMark Database: col. 10, lines 5-10 and lines 28-32).

With respect to claim 47, Leymann teaches wherein said data structure is stored in one of said database and a separate memory (fig. 8 and col. 10, lines 22-67).

Claim 48 is essentially the same as claim 42 except that it is directed to a method rather than an apparatus, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 42 hereinabove.

Claim 49 is essentially the same as claim 43 except that it is directed to a method rather than an apparatus, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 43 hereinabove.

Claim 50 is essentially the same as claim 44 except that it is directed to a method rather than an apparatus, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 44 hereinabove.

Claim 51 is essentially the same as claim 42 except that it is directed to a memory media rather than an apparatus, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 42 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 52, Leymann teaches generating an access request that is based on a data structure that comprises a plurality of activities and events of said process, one or more attributes of a first one of said activities, and one or more attributes of a first one of said events, wherein said first event is framed by said first activity (fig. 1 and fig. 8, col. 3, lines 62-67, col. 4, lines 1-30 and col. 10, lines 1-67); and

in response to said access request, using said data structure to access said memory (col. 10, lines 32-50 and col. 11, lines 1-15).

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach to retrieve event data of said first event.

However, Murphy teaches weather data Ingest & Assimilation system retrieve data or relevant information from the various received data streams for use in the generation of the requested forecast (col. 5, lines 52-60 and col. 6, lines 50-67).

Therefore, based on Leymann in view of Murphy, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined

Art Unit: 2162

the teachings of Leymann and Murphy, because using the steps of “attribute of activities” would have given those skilled in the art to have ability to include the starting time and ending time attribute to each activities of an event for identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same manner described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67). This gives users the advantage of assessing data of a process more efficiently. Leymann and Murphy do not teach data structure with a plurality of activities and events.

However, Siegel teaches each event including of a plurality of activities (section 0112 and 0114).

Therefore, based on Leymann in view of Murphy, and further in view of Siegel, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Siegel to the system of Leymann to process or access data of a process. Because using the steps of “data structure with a plurality of activity and events” would have given those skilled in the art the tools to execute the case study of a process. The motivation being to learn to review the event’s content and to more fully understand the situation (Siegel’s section 0112 and 0114).

Claim 53 is essentially the same as claim 52 except that it is directed to an apparatus rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 52 hereinabove.

Claim 54 is essentially the same as claim 52 except that it is directed to a memory media rather than a method, and is rejected for the same reason as applied to the claim 52 hereinabove.

With respect to claim 16, Leymann teaches a method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 52.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach an identity of each of said attributes and an identity of each said events.

However, Murphy teaches identifying the activity and event based on the time and date (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 18, Leymann teaches wherein said activity attributes and said event attributes are selected from the group consisting of:

time stamp, activity and item used in said process (col. 9, lines 50-67 and col. 10, lines 1-15; also col. 15, lines 1-15).

With respect to claim 19, Leymann teaches wherein said item is an equipment, and wherein each of said activity attributes and each of said event attributes has an attribute value selected from the group consisting of: date and time, activity identity and device of said equipment used in said process (col. 15, lines 1-15).

With respect to claim 20, Leymann teaches wherein at least one of said event attributes matches at least one of said activity attributes (col. 6, lines 8-35 and col. 8, lines 52-67).

With respect to claim 21, Leymann teaches wherein said event data is linked to said device of said equipment (col. 3, lines 35-42).

With respect to claim 22, Leymann teaches a method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 52.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach time based reference.

However, Murphy teaches time varying data for the forecast request (abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of

Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time varying data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 23, Leymann teaches a method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 52.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data form a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach all events that occur during said interval.

However, Murphy teaches time interval for measurement of the data (col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would

incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 24, Leymann teaches a method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 52.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach direct reference directly refers to said first activity.

However, Murphy teaches time varying and time interval for measurement of the data (abstract, col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program stored in the system having method that processes event and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-

42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 25, Leymann teaches a method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 52.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach indirect reference refers to said first activity.

However, Murphy teaches time varying and time interval for measurement of the data (abstract, col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes event and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 27, Leymann teaches an apparatus for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach an identity of each of said attributes and an identity of each said events.

However, Murphy teaches identifying the activity and event based on the time and date (col. 2, lines 32-42 and col. 10, lines 55-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of identifying activities in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 29, Leymann teaches wherein said activity attributes and said event attributes are selected from the group consisting of:

time stamp, activity and item used in said process (col. 9, lines 50-67 and col. 10, lines 1-15; also col. 15, lines 1-15).

With respect to claim 30, Leymann teaches wherein said item is an equipment, and wherein each of said activity attributes and each of said event attributes has an attribute value selected from the group consisting of: date and time, activity identity and device of said equipment used in said process (col. 15, lines 1-15).

With respect to claim 31, Leymann teaches wherein at least one of said event attributes matches at least one of said activity attributes (col. 6, lines 8-35 and col. 8, lines 52-67).

With respect to claim 32, Leymann teaches wherein said event data is linked to said device of said equipment (col. 3, lines 35-42).

With respect to claim 33, Leymann teaches an apparatus for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach time based reference.

However, Murphy teaches time varying data for the forecast request (abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of

Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time varying data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 34, Leymann teaches an apparatus for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data form a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach all events that occur during said interval.

However, Murphy teaches time interval for measurement of the data (col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes even and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would

incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 35, Leymann teaches an apparatus method for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach direct reference directly refers to said first activity.

However, Murphy teaches time varying and time interval for measurement of the data (abstract, col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program stored in the system having method that processes event and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-

42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.

With respect to claim 36, Leymann teaches an apparatus for using a computer to access data of a process as discussed in claim 42.

Leymann teaches FlowMark program stored in the system for processing the input/output data from a user, who inputs it through a user interface. Each input data is a container defined by a data structure as a list of variables, called members. And workflow management system (WFMS) executing a multiple of process consisting of a plurality of activities and events. Leymann does not teach indirect reference refers to said first activity.

However, Murphy teaches time varying and time interval for measurement of the data (abstract, col. 5, lines 25-52 and col. 9, lines 45-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Leymann with the teachings of Murphy, wherein the program storing in the system having method that processes event and activity in order to respond the input data entered by a user via user interface for defining a data structure in the system provided therein (Leymann's fig. 1), would incorporate the use of time interval of data for forecast request in the process to retrieve event data, in the same conventional manner as described by Murphy (col. 2, lines 32-42 sections 0004 and 0023). The motivation being to enhance the system to check and analyze event and activity data of a process according to an input data structure.


Contact Information


9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anh Ly whose telephone number is (571) 272-4039 or via E-Mail: ANH.LY@USPTO.GOV or fax to **(571) 273-4039 (Examiner fax number)**.

The examiner can normally be reached on TUESDAY – THURSDAY from 8:30 AM – 3:30 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene, can be reached on (571) 272-4107 or **Primary Examiner Jean Corrielus (571) 272-4032**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this action should be mailed to: Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C. 20231, or faxed to: **Central Fax Center: (571) 273-8300**


JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER

ANH LY 
JAN. 3rd, 2006